

The Weekly Mail

is published every Thursday in time for the mail to Brandon that day, and will contain all the news of the city and market reports and a full summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion news, and carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WANTED.

Servant Girl Wanted
FOR General Work. Apply to W. JOHNSTON,
Implement Agent, 6th St., Brandon.

WANTED.

Three Girls Wanted, at the Babbie House,
11th St., Brandon. W. A. MENTOSH.

WANTED.

To Buy, a Second-Hand Phonograph, suitable
for an Infant Party. Apply to Mr. C. G. MUL-
VANE, Brandon, or to Mr. John Horsman, 62, Lake
St., Brandon.

For above rates are quoted to Commercial Ad-
vertisers, all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, Births, Sales, &c., charged at the rate
of 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
rate may be estimated at 10 cents per line, the one-tenth
part of an inch, width of one column.

Notices inserted under special heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No paper and no advertisement discontinued
until all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,
Lower Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office of Freshfield, Loan and Savings Company.
Lower Av., between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.
John Russell. D. H. Cooper.

W. WHITE,
[late of Scott & White, Regina]
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEY-
ANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
MOOSOMIN and WHITEWOOD, ASSA.

N.B.—Money to loan at lowest rates in
town to suit borrowers. Terms easy.

MEDICAL.

D. SPENCER,
(M. D., C. M., Univ. McGill, Montreal.)
Member of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Quebec and Manitoba.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
TENTH ST., NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE,
BRANDON.

D. L. M. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
and Member Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and Ontario and Manitoba
and Residence, Casino & Stewart's Block,
Car. Rd. and Rosser Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Over Atkinson & Nation's store, Mc-
Donald's Block, corner Rosser Avenue and 5th
Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,
DENTISTS,
Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Intersection of Rosser Avenue.

ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

John DICKSON, D. D. S., JAMES BASTEDO, D. D. S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

Th eBook of Wonders,
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 PAGES.

RICH, RARE and RACY.

Selling Retailations. Over 1,000,000 sold
in the United States.
Every Sporting, Gambler and Actor
should have a copy of this work.
It tells all, and is too good to be
believed.

Postage paid, on receipt of price,
\$1.00, or one book for 80¢.

M. J. COLLINS, Welland, Ont.

ORANGE HALL.

Visiting Brethren cordially invited
FRANCIS CLEGG, W.M.
James Hoey, Sec. Sec.
Eaton's F. O. M.

Meets L. O. L. No. 1501,
WEDNESDAYS, on or before Full
Moon at Six O'clock in Winter and
Seven in Summer, at the

TOWN TOPICS

For a nice cool coat & vest go to Somerville & Co's for a searsucker, only \$2.00.

Wallpapers 25% lower at the MAIL book store than at any place else in town.

Frank Mulvey, son of Stewart Mulvey, of Winnipeg, is teaching school this summer near Souris.

For straw and felt hats the Red Flag is the place. A full line bankrupt hats to be sold positively at 60¢ on the dollar.

It will pay musicians to call at the MAIL book store and look over our stock of songs and sheet music for all instruments.

White and regatta shirts at Somerville & Co's, from 25 to 75¢. Ties in abundance at 5, 10, 15 and 25¢.

The C.P.R. has reduced its passenger rates on the Pacific division, so the cost of a ticket to British Columbia is now \$12 less than it used to be.

It will pay all lovers of music to examine the assortment at the MAIL book store. We have almost everything fancy can wish for.

We have now upwards of three thousand copies of fiction and all varieties of light reading at the MAIL book store. We sell at American prices.

The junior clerks had a lacrosse match with the school boys on Tuesday evening, but as some of the former team were absent they were defeated three to two, but they say the school boys will have to "hustle" to do it again.

Mr. Hanson's nursery in the southern part of the city is looking splendid. He will have an abundance of rhubarb and small fruits for market this season. A house is being built on the grounds for the gardener, so that the boys will have no show this time.

Read our advertising columns carefully and when you come to the advertisement of Mc-
Cullis Bros., & Co, read it twice, and then send
for a barrel of their Lardine if you use machine
oil.

There is at present a large quantity of tea,
sugar and wool passing through from the
islands of the Pacific via San Francisco, on
the C.P.R., to the eastern states.

The Rev. Hensley, of Giswold, was before
square Todd on Monday for non-payment of
wages. In justice to the Rev. gentleman,
however, we must say the case was a complicated
one. It appears the Rev. gentleman brought out the plaintiff, Mr. Bauer, to work
for his son on the farm, he becoming responsible
for the wages, the passage money and
other expenses some of which the plaintiff re-
putedly were to be deducted. The Judge
reserved judgment that he might fully consider
all the details.

Mr. Alex Spears, of Giswold, has just pur-
chased from Mr. J. Morrison, of this town, 21
two year old fat steers, the average weight of
each steer being 1,100 pounds. Mr. Spears
shipped them on Wednesday last, per C.P.R.,
and intended taking them through to Bant. They were a splendid lot of animals and were
reared in the vicinity of Moosomin. Mr. Morrison
will ship another lot of cattle this week.
This looks like business, and speaks well for
the richness and capabilities of our district for
cattle raising.—Moosomin Courier.

Mr. W. H. Hooper sold the whole of his
wheat crop, some 600 bushels, the other day at
63¢, and he says he will have got 65¢ had
he held out for it, and at there are those in
the field of agitation who say farming don't
pay. It is admitted on every hand that under
ordinary circumstances, if a farm be not more
than 15 to 18 miles from a railway, wheat
can be grown for 43¢ a bushel and earn
reasonable wages for the grower at that or at
20 cents profit on a farm that cost conparatively
nothing, or say \$4 acre, is not so bad a state of things after all. Where can the
Ontario farmer with limited means do this?

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Mr. H. J. Maas, C.P.R. German immigration
agent, returned to the city on Monday
from Grendell, C.P.R. main line west, after
spending some eight days in locating four Ger-
man families, as the nucleus of a settlement
which has been named Josephberg. He
states that forty additional families are ex-
pected to find homes there in the fall. This is
the third German colony settled by the C.P.R.,
the first, named New Tulsica, situated
north of Balgonie, having been founded in
1885, and consisting of about thirty families;
and the second called Josephs, that, located
south of Balgonie, founded in 1886, having
some 24 families comprising about 150 souls.
Mr. Maas takes pleasure in telling of the com-
fortable circumstances in which the first settlers
are now found, as a result of their persevering
industry and frugal habits of life and he has
great hopes in regard to the future of German
immigration to this country.

We presume mayor Adams went strictly
according to the council's instructions in moving
that resolution in Winnipeg the other night,
but such acts are not in the best interest of
Brandon. Girt and Tony ad. in admiring
monopoly was to end, under the 1881
contract, in the fixed monopoly, where Brandon
stands, so that competition in Winnipeg,
even if secured, is a mere competition for
Brandon, and with the way Winnipeg has
gone, we ought now to look out for
ourselves rather than for Winnipeg's turtles.
We want branch lines that must be built by
the C.P.R. workshops, we want several things
that are in the gift of the C.P.R., and it ap-
pears to us local interests ought to induce us
to make an effort to secure them rather than
kick at the likely giver.

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McBain's elevator at Morris was destroyed by fire on Monday and 14,000 bushels of wheat in it.

Hector McLeish, of Qu'Appelle, was shot dead by horse thieves he was chasing on Tuesday last.

Job lines in prints and laces at sacrifice prices, at Chas. E. Miller & Co's.

John Foster, known in this city, is now in the hands of the Winnipeg police court for stealing \$200 from one Thompson at Glenboro.

See the bargains we are offering in boots & shoes, Chas. E. Miller & Co.

The aldermen and the ex-aldermen are to have a lacrosse fight a week from Saturday. The ball is to be moved by ex-alderman Lee and seconded by alderman Hughes. As treasurer McMillan and clerk Kerr are to be umpire and referee respectively, we may anticipate a defeat of the ex's. The officials can have no objection in carrying favor with the ex's.

The clearing sale of wallpaper at the MAIL book store is now going on. Over one hundred samples to choose from at prices away down lower than the lowest.

See our stock of boys' felt hats at 25¢ Chas. E. Miller & Co.

Although there is not a great deal doing in the market here, still the odds and ends are dropping in freely. Wheat brings 63, oats 45, potatoes 70, butter 15, eggs 10, pork and beef 4 live weight.

The Virden a lame in speaking of a herd of cattle says a cow was lost and wandered from the flock. A cow who and a flock of cattle are good words to appear in print.

Several buildings are being erected in Oak
Lake, adding greatly to the beauty of the
town. The new schoolhouse which was
greatly needed, is nearly completed. They
have been using the Presbyterian church for
school purposes during the past year.

Mr. A. Leitch, of Markham, Ont., has
started the large mill at Oak Lake from
Mr. D. Moore.

Frank Stokiff, a Finlander, living in a
shanty near the river, complains to policeman
Foster that his wife has left him to live with
John Zimmerman in Winnipeg. The wife denies
the charge and says she is leaving him simply
because he is too old to support her and her
family.

See our all wool suit at \$5 Chas. E. Miller & Co.

Walters, the old man referred to last week,
as being out of his mind, was locked up for a
day or two, in the hope it might do him some
good, but it failed. At one o'clock Monday
night again, the night cop found him wandering
along Princess avenue star gazing, and de-
luding him sent down from heaven for the
purpose of christening the Indians of the
Northwest.

See our dress goods at 11¢ 12¢ per yd.
Chas. E. Miller & Co.

A court of the Canadian Order of Foresters
was organized in Brandon Monday night by
D. Stewart, F. O., with a good charter
membership. After the initiatory ceremony
the following officers were elected: John R.
Foster, C. R.; Isaac Holden, V.C.R.; F. E.
Dowdy, Chap.; J. F. Fisher, R. S.; L. O.
Dowdy, F. S.; P. C. Duncan, Treas.; F. H.
West, S. W.; Jeph West, J.W.; James Sloan,
S. D.; Roff, J. B. This court shall be
known as Court Jubilee, No. 12, in honor of
the 50th reign of Queen Victoria.

Our sale of dress goods and clothing at cost
will continue for another week. Every
yard of dress goods and each suit of clothes
will be sold at actual cost. Don't miss it.

Three well known citizens went fishing the
other day, and on their return they balanced
the accounts this way:

To three days' work at \$2.50

 " rent for boat 1¢ 50

 " three lines, spoons & hooks 1¢ 75

Total 10 75

By amusement 1¢ gold eye 10 65

Total 10 75

Why pay 5¢ for a hat when you can buy
the same from Chas. E. Miller & Co. for 50
cents.

No one knows what it is to tame a devil
until he has tried it, no matter how many
devils he has been acquainted with. The best
way to get at the exterior of a devil is to buy
a printing office and obtain the exterior. If
you advertise for devils (printers) apprentices
they do not come neatly packed in bunches
like asparagus but arrive singly like untrained
celery. Worse than that is difficult to find
out what kind of a vegetable they are. Some
managing editors and foremen believe in kind-
ness to subdue the "evil one" and use the
club, but others less kind, eat out the devil
and hire him over again at an increased salary.

A newspaper without a devil or a devil with-
out a newspaper would be aomesome con-
cern, therefore they are common to each other,
but there are newspapers and newspapers, just
as there are devils and devils, and this is the
point we are trying to get at. Our last little
devil started the fire with coal oil and the
grass on his grave is looking up finely, and
since genuine spring has set in we would like
to obtain an anti-explosive cheap devil for the
summer season. One that is unacquainted
with brimstone or sulphur or fireworks prefer-
red. Fire-proof boys of hasty aptitude
would be promptly approved of.

Gaudier, a native of Barrie, Ont., beat
Hannan by three lengths in the heat race at
Lake Calumet on Monday. Time for the
winner 19.34.

The Free Press says Mr. Search should
resign because he did not speak against dis-
allowance, although he urged every member
of the cabinet to put their efforts that way and
voted that way himself, and it declares Sir
Donald A. Smith should be elected for Win-
nipeg because he not only voted but spoke in
favor of disallowance. Of such is Grit con-
sistency.

Last winter a man by the name of Goering,
in the Antler district, left his house in a
blizzard to go to his stable about 50 yards
away. He got lost and nothing was seen or
heard of him till last week when a farmer
found the bones of one of his arms a good
distance from his place. A search party was
immediately formed to find the rest of the
body, but we have not learned results.

The boys Robinson and Walker who got
six months from Judge Walker, for stealing
jewelry from Smoots, the colored man in this
city, last winter, on their return to Moosomin,
were sentenced to two years more by Judge
Wetmore, for larceny in that village. They
are now in Stoney Mountain.

SOURIS CITY.

Mr. BRENNER, manager of the Williamson
farm, had the misfortune to lose a fine colt
the other day.

Mr. Sam Lyle, who had his leg hurt the
other day by his pony falling on it, is getting
round again.

The other day two of Joe Telford's dogs
got into Sam Lyle's pasture field, and began
chasing his cows, and Sam thought he would
chase them for a change. He took his shot
gun, loaded it with fine shot, and started for the
dogs, with blood in his eye. He fired at the
dogs (which by this time had taken the
hut, and were running home), only intending
to scare them, but he killed one, and broke
the other one's leg. Well done, Sam!

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speers, of this place,
started on Monday last for Griswold and
Bradwardine to visit friends. They expect to
be gone about a week.

Miss Janet Nichol has been visiting her
sister in Brandon for some time, but is expect-
ed back soon.

UNCLE GEORGE.

STOLE THE STAKES.

**Quirk and Boyd Skip with \$500—
McPherson Also Departs.**

The departure of Quirk and Boyd and a
couple of other professional athletes who have
made Winnipeg their rendezvous will probably
be the means of breaking up a gang that has
for some time past manipulated the sports in
the city in a manner that precluded the possi-
bility of an honest person identifying himself
with them. It is at least the sincere hope of
many that such will be the result. Quirk and
Boyd have only been in the city for a few
weeks but in that short time they succeeded in
gaining the confidence of several of the sporting
fraternity and were made stakeholders in the
stone throwing contest between McMillan
and McPherson which took place on Saturday.

They did not turn up on Saturday night and on
Sunday they hired a livery rig and drove to the
States where they arrived safely with their
illegitimate gains, which amounted to about
\$525. Ed. McKeown followed them for a short
distance, but gave the chase up as hopeless
before he had gone far. Both Quirk and
Boyd are married men and their wives paid
their hotel bills on Monday and took the train
on that day for the south. Ed. McKeown
loses about \$200 of the stakes, and McPherson
and McMillan each loses about an equal
portion of the balance of the \$500. McPherson
shook the Winnipeg dirt off his shoes on
Sunday also, and left for the east, and it is
said some of his admiring friends are out of
pocket on his account. McMillan has also
gone south, but these two last named sports
had no connection with the Quirk and Boyd
escapade, as intimated in the Sun, nor did
McMillan leave the city for any undue reason.
McPherson got wind of the intention of Quirk
and Boyd to retain the stake money and on
Sunday applied for a warrant for their arrest,
telling a cock-and-bull story about being
intimidated by them at the point of a revolver,
at the stone throwing contest. The magistrate
did not comply with the request, more
especially as the day was Sunday.

Several enthusiastic sporting gentlemen in
the city who have taken an active part in the
sporting matters this season are thoroughly
disgusted at the turn events have taken, though
they hope they have seen the last of crooked
work in Winnipeg.

Weather Probabilities.

It is probable that in the breaking up of
winter we shall have much damp, sloppy
weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore
throat and other painful complaints will
prevail. Haygarth's Yellow Oil is the popular
household remedy for external and internal
use. Its curative power is truly wonderful.

Worth Remembering.

Mrs. T. Doan, of Harrington, Ont., was
for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the
stomach. Failing to find benefit from physicians
she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, from
which she found speedy relief, to which she
testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to
others. Many physicians recommend B. B. B.

Domestic Economy.

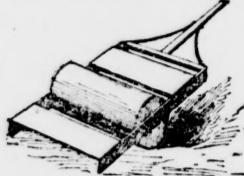
As a matter of economy it will pay every
household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on
hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of
pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns,
bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia,
quinsy and many painful diseases treated
internally and externally by it often save large
medical bills.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A HOME MADE SECTION CASE FOR SURPLUS HONEY.

A Movable Division for Double Horse Stalls—Thin-shelled Eggs—A Substantial and Economical Contrivance in Form of a Field Roller.

When economy is a necessity the farmer must use many home made contrivances in way of labor saving machines. Our cut illustrates a field roller that may be easily made and with almost no expense.



HOME MADE ROLLER.

For this purpose use a butt log of an oak tree if practicable. The log need not necessarily be a very large one because the frame in which it is mounted enables it to be loaded to any reasonable extent, and the driver may ride upon it and thus add to its weight.

Cows from the Channel Islands.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of many farmers in regard to the terms "Aldernay," "Jersey" and "Guernsey" as applied to cows from the Channel Islands or their descendants bred in this country. In a word, they don't quite know the distinguishing traits between a so-called Jersey cow and an Aldernay, for instance. Properly speaking, an Aldernay cow is one from the Island of Aldernay or its direct descendant, just as a Jersey is properly speaking, a cow from the Island of Jersey. The fact, however, that the cattle imported from these several Channel Islands are substantially the same—the islands having a similar appearance and belonging to the same geological formation—renders it of small importance which name is applied.

The fact that but few other than Jersey are imported to this country from the Channel Islands has naturally encouraged the use of the term Jersey for the Channel Islands cows and their descendants.

Thin Shelled Eggs.

If the egg shells are thin it is a sign that lime is lacking in the food, or often, if this occurs in winter, that fowls cannot get to the ground to fill their gizzards with gravel needed to digest food properly. Leghorn hens and other persistent layers generally have very thin shells eggs despite all precautions in feeding. Many losses of eggs while undergoing incubation occur from this cause. To prevent eggs from being thin shelled it is better to give milk and wheat middlings mixed rather than rely on fowls eating a sufficiency of lime in any form. If egg shells are fed they should be pounded so fine that all appearance of the egg will be destroyed. More fowls learn to eat eggs from having nearly whole shells thrown to them to peck at than from any other cause.

Watering Cows.

Some people seem to think if cows get water once a day is all they need; but that is not enough, unless they are living on succulent food, such as roots or ensilage. Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, and they do best when they have their option about using it. When they drink but once a day they overload with it, to their injury. Taking in an oversupply of cold water chills the stomach and occasions discomfort and pain, and, what is worse, stops digestion till the contents of the stomach, by slow degrees, warm up again.

Fertilizers for Strawberries.

Many market gardeners contend that strawberry plants designed for shipment and long keeping ought to be treated to a dressing of some chemical fertilizer which has plenty of potash in it. One of the best combinations to apply to a patch now is muriate of potash and bone dust. Light dressings of nitrate of soda are also beneficial. Mr. E. P. Roe reports good results where these fertilizers have been applied along the rows close to the plants. He also uses wood ashes with advantage.

Among the Bees.

A correspondent in The American Bee Journal, who uses an eight frame Langstroth hive for comb honey, tells how he makes a section case of the same material and of the size of the hive for surplus honey.



SECTION CASE FOR SURPLUS HONEY.

The crates are painted, and when set on the hive they form a part of it. If separators are desired, these may be used in this case by slipping a one-half inch strip of tin between the two end rows of sections, so as to prevent the separators from going down between the slats; then, as you put in a row of sections, place a separator in. There is, however, no need of separators; by using sections seven to the foot, without separators, they hold, says the authority quoted, as near one pound as it is practical to obtain, and nearly every section can be crated. Many of the cases in use have to be used inside the hive cover to protect them from the weather, and more than one or two cases cannot be used at a time and have them so protected.

The cover raises with this case as fast as tiered up, setting on the case the same as on the main hive, it being made of the same material as the hive, thereby protecting the sections the same as the brood chamber.

It admits of tiering up to the best possible advantage, there being but one bee space between each tier. The sections are

protected from mice coming on the bottom by the slats, the same as in a wide frame, without the use of a skeleton honey board, with a bee space above and below it, which takes up a valuable space, besides separating the sections too widely from the brood chamber. The movable or hinged side loosens the sections all at once, making it easy to remove them, and also allows the removal of sections if desired on the hive.

There are important points of construction that do not show in an illustration. The case embraces all the advantages of single tier, wide frames and a regular open case combined, as it allows the use of separators or not as desired. With wide frames an outer case is necessary to hold them. With this all that is used is the outer case and the bottom bar of the wide frames combined, doing away with the top and end bars, thereby admitting of taking hold of the top of the section instead of working the sections out of a wide frame, as it is usually done.

Linseed Meal.

The difference between new and old process linseed meal at present is that the new process contains about 2 1/2 per cent less of the oil. The new process, some years ago, contained 16 per cent of oil when pressed in thick cakes, but of late it is pressed in very thin cakes, and with the perfection of machinery they press out all but 4 or 5 per cent of oil. This is all the practical difference between them, and they may be considered, practically, of the same value—the difference in the value of the oil would not, under any circumstances, amount to more than six or eight cents per 100 pounds.—Rural New Yorker.

Horse Points.

Take care not to overwork horses that are shodding their coats, and feed them well; also groom the animals thoroughly. Horses that have not been worked regularly during the winter require good care now.

In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size by sight, see to it that he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers are liable to stand a horse, if undersized, on higher ground, or if oversized, on lower ground than the intended purchaser.

Reject a horse with a big, coarse head, do not look a second time at a horse with either a long, slack back or with a hollow back.

In many cases horses can go without shoes during the summer with advantage.

Movable Horse Stall.

A plan of a movable division for double horse stalls is shown in the illustration.



MOUSE STALL.

It is simply composed of two planks a foot or less in width, attached to each other by closed iron hooks. They are hung at the front end to the middle of the manger, and at the other they are swung to a joist overhead, by means of a rod or strong rope. The attachment should be so made that the back end can be let down, should a horse get his leg over the flexible partition. Being movable, and a foot or more above the floor, it is much less in the way while caring for the team than is the common stationary division.—Prairie Farmer.

Horses Should Be Shod Lightly.

"Let the shoe be as light and narrow as can be, and be consistent with the condition of the foot," said David Styles in a paper on the horse, read recently before a Massachusetts farmers' club. "If it is a black hoof that is hollow on the bottom, a very narrow, light shoe or none at all, as all such horses can go nearly the year round without shoes. But, if flat, the wire must be wider and the shoe thicker; but don't load the horse's feet with iron, with a two pound shoe on each foot; the horse lifts nearly fifty-two tons in four hours' tread at sixty steps a minute."

"Our fathers were not so lavish of their iron, and now I would rather go back to their common sense mode of shoeing than that practiced to-day, with hoofs piled up to the very coronary band, thus destroying the enamel given for its protection. This kind of work looks nice and is praised by too many. I like to see healthy, shiny hoofs, and as strong as horn itself, and thus they will be either by going barefoot or shod as near as possible by nature's laws. Very few people know when a horse is properly shod. The best way is to throw the responsibility on the shoer, and if he fails quit him after a proper trial."

Sugar by the Diffusion Process.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has recently made a visit to Louisiana to investigate the field for experiments in cane sugar making by the diffusion process. He speaks highly of the mammoth plantation of Governor Warnock, which has been selected for the work, and says that, if the experiments in Louisiana are successful, the planters will be enabled to compete successfully with the beet sugar interests beyond a doubt. Cane which would ordinarily yield eighty pounds to the ton will yield 140 pounds under the new process.

Cattle in Poor Condition.

From hay to grass is a critical time with cattle, and especially so with young stock. Turn out the cows and calves on grass or green rye for a short time only at first, gradually extending until full pasture will be quite safe. Cattle in poor condition will relish and be much benefited by a warm bran mash. Treat such cattle to a free use of card and comb, that loose hair may be removed and the skin stimulated.

Things Farmers Ought to Know.

A California vineyardist claims that he keeps his premises clear of rabbits and gophers with the assistance of cats.

Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth and is best met with animal food and tones. A little meat or worms should be added to the food every day and a little thyme. It is a disease in the

Corn is a much more certain crop than wheat, one year with another, over a large part of the country.

Dampness means sickness and death to young chicks and turkeys.

The change from dry to green foods is a delicate master with sheep. Just here is where the value of roots is most noticeable.

Early cabbages may be greatly helped forward by cloth covered frames, and they will pay well.

Slow milkers are a detriment. The best cow will soon deteriorate under the manipulation of a slow or lazy milker.

By stirring the soil after every rain the seeds will be more easily destroyed than at any other time. Never allow weeds to do especially in the garden.

If you have a hen come off with an excrescence or valuable clutch keep them in those quarters and feed well and regularly.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE CONGO.

The River Found to Have a Wider Expansion Than at Stanley Pool.

At its mouth the Congo river is of enormous depth, but only 100 miles or so above Stanley pool Capt. Braconier said a year or two ago that "steam launches drawing barely two and a half feet of water have to be dragged along by our men." H. H. Johnston mentions the same fact in his description of the Congo. "Our boat is constantly running aground on sandbanks," he wrote. "It has an extraordinary effect to see men walking half way over a great branch of the river, with water only up to their ankles, tracing the course of some hidden sandbank." Stanley, Johnston, and others attributed the remarkable shallowness of the river to its great breadth in this part of its course; but none of them knew how wide the river really is above the Kassai river.

We now have some new light on this question, which is a very interesting one, because the Congo is next to the greatest river in the world, and new discoveries with regard to the river are apt to be on a large scale. Capt. Rouvier has been surveying this part of the river, and he finds that for a distance of about fifty miles the river is much wider than was supposed. Its width, in fact, is from fifteen to twenty miles, a circumstance that has not been discovered before on account of many long islands, some of which have always been taken for one shore of the river. It follows, therefore, that there is a vast expansion on the upper Congo similar to and very much larger than Stanley pool. Steamboats have passed each other in this enlargement of the river without knowing of each other's proximity. It is easy to understand, therefore, how it happens that the Congo is in this place so shallow, while in narrow portions of the lower river no plummet line has ever yet touched bottom. Navigation in this part of the Congo would be almost impossible were it not that here and there soundings are revealing channels deep and wide enough for all the requirements of steamboat traffic.—New York Sun.

A Treeless Forest.

Away down in Devonshire, in the southwestern part of England, there is a very interesting tract of land. It is known as Dartmoor forest, and is so named in all old deeds and grants of land; yet, with the exception of a small grove of dwarf oak, it is almost entirely without trees. The legend of the forest is said to date back to the time of the greater part of Dartmoor having been a forest year after year with fierce wild animals, forced, in self defense, and so, by degrees.

Certain it is that the forest is composed of rich, dark soil, and that remains of old trees are found under the ground. Moreover, the people of one district have, for generations, enjoyed the privilege of free pasture, through a grant awarded their ancestors for services in destroying wolves in Dartmoor forest; for this same reason they are allowed to gather the peat which abounds in the fens or marsh lands, and which makes an excellent fuel. The atmosphere of the moor is nearly always moist and foggy. Indeed, people who live there say that—

The west wind always brings wet weather, The east wind, wet and cold together; The south wind surely brings us rain, The north wind blows it back again.

—American Agriculturist.

A Senseless but Startling Feat.

Johann Richter, a 17 year old apprentice in Vienna, a few days ago accomplished the senseless but startling feat of climbing 453 feet to the topmost point of the great tower, which is the crowning glory of the grand old cathedral of St. Stephen's in that city. He climbed up at night. An account says: No moon was shining as he stole to the top of the tower, and watching for his opportunity he strapped a black and yellow ribbon to the conductor. Ere he had got half way up the conductor's clothes were torn in a dozen places, and were split and the blood was streaming down his fingers. But he hung on like grim death, taking advantage of every chance opportunity, and after heroic exertions actually reached the summit. The slightest hand swimming or the slightest nervousness and he would have been dashed to pieces. Happily, he never lost his presence of mind, and in the morning when the Viennese looked up at the cross of the old "Steffen," as they affectionately call it, to their amazement died to it they saw a tiny black and yellow pennon fluttering in the breeze. Richter was arrested by the police, but discharged by the court after a lecture.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wanted It for Their Crazy Quilts.

Governor Gray was one of the most astonished persons ever seen for a few moments the other afternoon. Among the sightseers at the new state Capitol building were two nicely dressed ladies who, after meeting the governor and being shown through with a great deal of courtesy, stopped before one of the beautiful lambrequins, which cost something over \$500, and both modestly requested that they be permitted to cut "just a small, little piece," as they were both making "such lovely crazy quilts," and they wanted so much to have some of that lovely material in them. After the ladies had somewhat hastily departed he said in conversation that it was remarkable what some people would ask for. Only recently he was asked to mail some of the ground of the state house yard to a man in Illinois who stated in his letter that he had a little dirt from the grounds of every state house in the Union except Indiana. He got the dirt.—Indianapolis Star.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

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Is now offered to the Public, at

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The various Lines consist of

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Hardware,

Crockeryware,

Glassware,

Stationery,

Tinware,

Cordage,

&c., &c.

The Public have been surfeited with talk as to the price at which goods can be bought in Brandon. We shall therefore do no "blowing," but beg respectfully to invite all intending purchasers, before spending money elsewhere, to call at the OLD STANDARD, 10th St. and Pacific Ave., and satisfy themselves that no other House can compete with us in Brandon or out of Brandon.

S. H. BOWER,
Agent

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887.

THE AGITATION.

When a few wholesale men of Winnipeg ascertained they were not of themselves heavy enough to force the C.P.R. to give them such discriminating freights as would enable them to drive all jobbers to the west out of existence, they changed their tactics, and set to work, of themselves alone, as usual, to induce the government to allow competing railroads into Winnipeg, to effect their purpose. Mark the fact—they never asked for competition for any other portion of the country. When, again, they find themselves too light to accomplish this end, they come back and solicit at a mass meeting the united strength of the whole province to secure competition for "Old Manitoba." Not content with the sympathies of the electors to that end, they secure a provincial obligation for a million of dollars, from the parliament of the province, to help them out of their alleged hardships. The western representatives who helped them to secure this commitment of parliament use the argument of the govt, in the fox and the goat story, and say, "Well, when Winnipeg gets more roads we too will get competition." But if Winnipeg ever gets it, it will then use the fox's reply in the same story, when Western Manitoba asks for government assistance, and say, "Never again enter a pit before you have first considered how you are going to get out of it." The Grits and Grit papers are in their elements over the discontent, because they feel confident that every step taken weakens Conservatism in the province, and that is all they are after. Well, the big meeting at Winnipeg has come and gone, and from a Grit point of view has accomplished wonders. We submit the resolutions below: they have all an eye to "Old Manitoba" and but one eye in their head.

There is not a man in the country that would not like to see cheaper haulage on our export of wheat, for we know that every cent reduced means \$50,000 a year to the country, and every legitimate effort that can be put forth ought to be exercised to this end, but we know of no object to be gained by this fire eating operation. Some say they fully understood competition was to be allowed in the old province, though it was to be restricted outside of that, in the terms of the contract, and others say something else, but there is no use in stretching the imagination when the terms of the constitution govern the issue. Hero, for instance, is the section of the B.N.A. Act that specifies what works provinces may not through their own legislatures construct: Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province.

To effect competition it is not sufficient that a road should be built and operated to the boundary, it is necessary that that line should be crossed as well, and the Act makes no provision for allowing provinces to either construct or operate a work across the provincial limits. But there is another section of the Act that in reality limits the former one. Here it is:

Such works as, although wholly situated within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

Even if the proposed road from Winnipeg to the boundary was constructed and in operation, from the wording of the above, it is only necessary for the parliament of Canada to say it is "for the general advantage of Canada" that its operation should be discontinued, and the Federal Government has the constitutional power to veto it. Then where is the advantage in these Winnipeg people feeding themselves with the fancy they can have what they want in spite of the opposition of the Federal Government? The best, and the only, way out of the difficulty is for the people to either get the Federal Government to induce the C.P.R. to give the people the rates required, or to make an arrangement by which the C.P.R.'s right to protection in any part of the country may be bought out. This thing of agitating is only so coloring the situation in the eyes of outsiders, who do not know the true inwardness of things, that they are likely to shun the country when making investments or seeking locations. To show the peculiarities of the people, and that it is only the interests of Old Manitoba, or in other words, Winnipeg, the people of the east are looking after, we append the resolutions adopted at the meeting on the 26th. This was put by Mayor Adams, Brandon, and Mr. Gillies, M.P.P., of Minnedosa:

Whereas competition in railway carriage between Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the other provinces of the Dominion is essentially necessary to the natural development of inter-provincial trade, the fostering of Canadian manufactures both in the Eastern provinces and in Manitoba, the encouragement of foreign capital to seek investment in the development of the Northwest, the encouragement of immigration and the natural progress of the Province generally, all of which would be of great advantage both directly and indirectly to every portion of the Dominion.

And whereas, it is clear and has been repeatedly declared by Sir John Macdonald and other members of the Dominion Cabinet that the C.P.R. Company have no right

under their contract with the people to the maintenance of monopoly in the Old Province of Manitoba; and whereas, it has been recently again declared by the present Minister of Justice to our Local Legislature and to the delegation of citizens who recently visited Ottawa that the question of the disallowance of our Provincial Railway Charters is purely a Trade Policy and not a question of illegality or unconstitutionality or breach of contract with the C.P.R. Company therein;

Now be it resolved that in the unanimous opinion of this meeting, representing as it does the whole Province of Manitoba, the interests of every portion of this province demand free competition in railways for the cheapening of the necessities of life to the settler, the lowering of freight rates for the carrying of our wheat and other products to the seaboard, and above all the removal of the bar of monopoly which frightens foreign capital and immigration from our land—while the interests of the Eastern Provinces demand it for the facilitating and fostering of their trade with the Northwest, and here for the development of a larger market here for their manufactures.

The annexed was by that judgment proof M.P.P., Leacock, and Mr. Whitchurch, of Winnipeg:

"That this meeting recognizes the telegram from Sir George Stephen to the Premier of the Province, recently published in the press, as a frank and natural product in illustration of the spirit of monopoly, whereby a free people are sought to be kept in a condition of servitude to tyrannical and grasping masters. It brings forcibly home to the people of this Province that, while monopoly is maintained, the fortunes and future of themselves and of their children are at the mercy of unscrupulous men, who are ready to do their best to ruin all who do not tamely submit to their tyranny. This meeting demands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the faithful observance of its solemn contract with the city of Winnipeg, whereby in consideration of \$200,000, paid by the city to the company, the land for station grounds and perpetual exemption from taxation, the company bound itself to establish, and forever continue at Winnipeg its principal workshops for its main line and branches in Manitoba. This meeting denies emphatically the charge that the establishment of railway competition in the Old Province of Manitoba would be a breach of faith towards the holders of private capital invested in C.P.R. securities. The C.P.R. Co. never bargained for, and neither the Parliament of Canada nor the Legislature of Manitoba ever agreed to give them a monopoly of the old Province of Manitoba. Not only is this evident on the face of the charter of the C.P.R. Co. itself, it has been expressly declared on several occasions on the floor of Parliament by Sir John Macdonald before the C.P.R. contract was ratified, by Sir Charles Tupper when Parliament was asked to assist the company with a loan of \$30,000,000, and by the Hon. Thos. White, also by the Hon. Minister of Justice in response to our delegation; it is well known to the President and Directors of the C.P.R. Co. itself; and this meeting indignantly condemns the conduct of the officers of that company in persistently endeavoring to mislead and prejudice the people of the Dominion by the contrary pretensions."

The annexed two then followed in quick succession:

"Resolved, that this meeting most warmly approves of the course of our Provincial Government and Legislature in recent railway legislation with a view to giving this Province the much needed competitive railway connection with Eastern Canada, and this meeting solemnly pledges itself to stand by our Provincial Government and Legislature in their efforts to secure the immediate construction of the proposed railway to the boundary, and urge upon them the great necessity for the immediate and speedy construction of the same, that without fail it may be completed during the present season, and this meeting looks with confidence to every member of our Provincial Legislature to stand firmly and loyally by the rights of our Province, and at all hazards, and in spite of any and all attempted obstruction or interference from any source whatsoever, to forthwith carry to completion this important work, to which they look to secure the rapid development of the great and fertile province."

"That whereas the C.P.R. Co., and those in league with them, assert that the people have elected supporters of a government having a well-known policy of disallowance, and thereby proved that they were in favor of a continuance of that policy; now, this meeting declares that the election by this province, supporters of the Dominion Government in the recent election was secured by means of telegrams and communications from the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald to the Government candidates, leading the people to believe that by electing them they might expect a cessation of the policy of disallowance, and the assertion of the C.P.R. Co. above referred to is a base perversion of the truth as to the well known and strongly expressed feelings of the people of this Province on this question."

As is the case at all meetings of bullying, no one was allowed to speak who was not in favor of the movement.

THE CAUSES.

There are many of both shades of politics in the country at this very hour who say the Canadian Northwest is not improving as it should, and when all the circumstances are considered, an unprejudiced mind can only conclude it is a wonder its prosperity has been as marked as it has. A couple of years ago we had Mr. Blake, who is said to be one of the ablest men in Canada, making a speech that was afterwards considered so much of an advertisement, by some Americans, as to be embodied in their immigration literature, to show the advantages of locating in Kansas and elsewhere in the United States, as against settling in the Canadian West. It is useless for the Grit politicians to attribute Mr. Blake's criticisms to the best of motives, as outsiders never deal in motives, they take statements as they are made, and Mr. Blake's utterances constituted him an American immigration agent to all intents and purposes.

Later on we have an organization of disgruntled, absolute politicians calling themselves the Farmers' Union passing resolutions, the object of which was to convey to the outside

world the impression that there was not a farmer in the country who was satisfied with either the resources of the country or its system of government. It is true that as originally constituted this body had some good aims in view; but when its management was at length placed in the hands of a lot of bankrupt politicians of all other callings outside of farming, the burlesque became apparent. As the outside world, who read the expressions of what were represented as the bona fide farmers of the country, had no means of knowing what was at the back of the contention, the utterances naturally did their work. Again in our Local Legislature we have the whole Grit faction doing their best, for political ends, to create discontent in the country, and we have on the back of this Mr. Leacock, whose dishonest promises to "pay" would paper a large sized roller rink, passing more damaging resolutions than were ever drafted by the Farmers' Union, and there was not manliness or patriotism enough in the House to check him. On the heels of this we have Mr. Kirchhoff, another farmer, of course, with his brain full of hay seed, declaring the C.P.R. is a grinding monopoly, "tearing the life's blood" out of the settlers, in the name of patriotism and love for his adopted country.

Now, again, we have what is called "the Farmers Alliance" that is the Farmers' Union re-vamped, when the snell of the original institution reached heaven, threatening to secede from the confederation, if their wishes are not complied with. Here are some of their sentiments:

"And whereas, the effect of this monopoly is to discourage enterprise among people, check immigration, drive away the capital necessary for the development of the country and generally to retard our progress; an idle threat and a barefaced attempt to crush the liberties and franchise of a British Colony. That is the duty of the provincial Government to present a memorial to the Imperial Parliament setting forth the grievous injustice and wrong we are suffering at the hands of the Eastern Provinces, and asking for the amendment or repeal of the act of Confederation as right and justice may demand."

Now, if the agitators drafting these resolutions were the genuine farmers of the country, their expressions would have more weight than they have, but they are not.

Mr. Bailey, a journalist at Rapid City, says he drafted them—he a man that never till then ate of ground in the province. Then, again, we have Mr. J. A. Johnstone, another brilliant pusher in the organization, a man chagrined because he made and lost a fortune manipulating town lots in the city. Next comes Mr. W. S. King, who is at present engaged at farming, but is not a farmer by either training, experience or calling—he is an engineer by profession. Trace up the record of these gentlemen as farmers, and there is no trouble in ascertaining their animus is traceable to other causes than want of success in farming, as it should be done by pioneers. We are willing to admit men who came here with capital to speculate, to deal in merchandise, and even to farm on the high class principle, can be found on every hand with shattered finances, and decrying the country in words peculiar to themselves; but fortunately, their testimony is not the evidence to take on the capabilities of the country for pioneer life. These gentlemen can sit down by the hour and by the day at a time and attribute their want of success to some crookedness of the government and we have a Grit press, Grit politicians and even some alleged Conservative M.P.'s who, for popularity's sake, are willing to second their motion. There is, however, another side to this story, and it is this. We are willing to stake our all that go through the country as you may converse with settlers, who are not Grit politicians, who came to this country with limited means, kept out of debt for implements and the like, attended to business as carefully as the pioneers of the older provinces did, and eight out of every ten of you number you meet are very well satisfied with their success. It is only when the political firebrand or the stranded speculator goes amongst that class of people, and assures them they would be ten times as well off as they are, if the government had only done so and so, that discontent arises in their minds. And these firebrands are abroad as were the foxes of old, with fire on their tails endeavoring to burn the cornfields of the Philistines. Take the situation as it is, consider the payments made by the Federal Government, to Manitoba and the Northwest, year in and year out, and they are yearly in excess of the receipts, even counting in the land sales, and yet the agitating claqueurs talk as if they were the only who are maintaining the whole Federal Government. As we said at the outset, this country has not, although its progress is unparalleled, prospered as it ought to have prospered during the last ten years; but the wonder is, with the combination of elements working against it, that is abroad in the land, that has prospered as well as it has.

MORE GRIFF PHILOSOPHY.

"It is to be hoped that the Brandon Mail has by this time found out the falsehood and fallacy of the railway rates it quoted last week to show that those of the C.P.R. are not excessive. If it has, and really wishes to help the province, will it make the proper corrections or will it stand branded, as its recent editorials appear to prove it to be—an opponent of the province's rights and progress?"

The foregoing from a print yept Joe Martin's Libertine, at the Portage, is a sample of

the brainless twaddle that is now circulating through the Grit prints of this country. The rates the MAIL quoted are in every particular as quoted. It is true that the rates from St. Paul and Chicago easterly are lower than those of the C.P.R. easterly, and the MAIL never denied it; but everybody knows the roads carrying through freights from these American cities pass through a well settled country where they do a large local traffic as well, while the earnings of the C.P.R. from Winnipeg easterly to Ottawa excepting at the two points, Red Portage and Port Arthur do not amount to shucks. We quoted rates on roads similarly situated to the C.P.R., and any other comparison is misleading and dishonest, but as the Grit prints are conceived in and never tired of dishonesty nothing else need be expected of them, they don't even hesitate to declare that all publications that do not run in the mt with them are dishonest. The MAIL and its editor have always claimed the province had the constitutional right and should be allowed to build roads within its own boundaries for provincial traffic, but what the Grits want is authority for it to build roads for international traffic, which any one reading the extracts from the B.N.A. Act quoted in another column, can see is a Federal function purely and simply. On one occasion the writer pointed this out to Joseph Martin, the dry nurse of the Libertine, at a meeting at the Portage, and he said if the road was built to the boundary the Dominion would not then allow us to cross, we would get up a rebellion and cross. Grit prints, Grit lawyers and rebels are always h— on rebellions, to use a Grit phrase. Although every body admits, Grit and Tory, the C.P.R.'s monopoly was to exist outside of old Manitoba, the honest Grit prints of the country, and notably the one referred to above as teaching the MAIL a lesson on political piracy, has taken a start to cheat the C.P.R. out of its honest rights. For instance read the following:

"However selfishly Winnipeg acts in the past, there is now no attempt or desire to confine the benefits to that city alone. Those actively carrying on the anti-disallowance agitation here have outlined a ry. from Em'n't to the Portage to connect with the Manitoba & Northwestern and the continuation of that road from Rapid City to Brandon so as to give the west competition as well."

Here then is a scheme concocted in Grit honesty to perpetrate a fraud. The MAIL has taken one stand from the start, and it intends to maintain it to the end, and that is this—First, submit the contents of the province, and the C.P.R. contract to the highest judicial authority in the realm, and ascertain exactly how we stand—where Federal jurisdiction ceases, and where provincial jurisdiction begins, and there is then a clear field for operation in certainties. If it is ascertained that the province has the right to do what the agitators want done, go on and do it. If again it is ascertained the terms of the contract interfere with the requirements of the law, effect a modification of these terms to requirements in a constitutional way, and satisfy all interests. All interests will then be satisfied and co-operate for the welfare of the province, and instead of howl for selfishness, as is done, order of the day at present.

Some fool singing himself "Justice" figures in last week's Sun denouncing Mr. Todd for taking the case Dundas v. Dundas. As this matter was purely a family affair, we consider it our duty to refrain from giving it a vitality, through publicly, while, it appears, the other city papers have taken a different view of the unfortunate transaction. To stir up the matter further, Justice has to dip in his oar and paddle in matters of misrepresentation and falsehood. It is not true that Mr. Todd took hold of the case with a will, as Justice alleges. On the contrary he advised the plaintiff to different course until finally her solicitor appeared and urged it. In such a case Mr. Todd had no alternative, and to be now censured for doing what he was compelled to do, by some irresponsible scribbler is carrying the matter past human endurance. We have no desire to take the part of Mr. Todd or any other man farther than to give the public the facts in the premises.

If our copy of Hansard containing his remarks reaches us in time, we will give Mr. Daly's speech on disallowance fully in our next issue. As there are different opinions on his course, it is well the naked truth should be known. We may, however, here say that Watson's covert and real aim was to ensnare the government and create capital for the Grits rather than serve the end desired, and such being the case Mr. Daly was fully justified in refusing to second the resolutions. To our mind Mr. Daly and Mr. Scarth are just as anxious to see competing railways in Manitoba as any Grit in the country can possibly be, but they want to have them brought in in a constitutional way, instead of through the agency of rebellion. They have also a consistent record to vindicate while the object of Watson and all such irresponsible party hacks is to fling dirt at the Conservatives that the crookedness of Gritism as affecting this country may not appear in its full and unashamed lustre.

The consistency of the Free Press and other Grit luminaries, on the question of disallowance may now be seen to excellent advantage. The Grit organ from the first mention of Mr. Scarth's name in connection with the representative of Winnipeg, opposed that gentleman's

candidate disgracefully, alleging he would not oppose disallowance, and from the first mention of Sir Donald A. Smith's name in the same connection, the Grit print supported him against all comers. The division, however, proves that Scarth voted against disallowance and Sir Donald not only voted for it but spoke for it also. How does the Grit party of Manitoba like this for manly, consistent journalism? Which is it Gritism or disallowance and Sir Donald not only voted for it but spoke for it also. How does the Grit party of Manitoba like this for manly, consistent journalism? Which is it Gritism or disallowance and Sir Donald not only voted for it but spoke for it also.

Mr. Kirchhoff is an interesting politician and parliamentarian representative consider his consistency in whatever light you may. In moving the address in reply to the speech he declared "the C.P.R. was a grinding monopoly tearing the life's blood out of the settlers, and the other day he with other delegates interviewed Mr. Van Horne and urged him to build the Brandon and South Western branches with all speed. That is, he wants the agency that has torn the life's blood out of the settler wherever built extended to these parts now without roads that the life's blood may be torn out of the settlers there also. This is, to say the least of it, a most singular way of extending representative kindness.

About the middle of April last Judas Iscariot II. of this city, yept the editor of the Precursor made a combination, through the agency of the Hon. C. F. Brown, with the Manitoba Grits, by which the Norquay Government was to be defeated. The feigning lecher contended that the printing contract let to the Manitobans was a piece of robbery forced upon the people, and that all honest men he himself should make a bold effort to have the existing extortive contract cancelled, and the work advertised for anew. To carry out his convictions of the wrong done the country under the contract, the Hon. C. F. Brown made in the following motion:

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What shall I do for this distressing Cough? Try Haygar's Fectoral Balsam; it is an old and healing to the throat and lung as loosens the tough mucus that renders it difficult or painful.

"I tried every known remedy I could find, relief, until I tried Balsam; it is a good remedy I can highly recommend and affected as I was." Henry Smith, Minister.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

MINE EXPLOSION.

GLASGOW, May 28.—A terrible explosion occurred today in Udston pit. The Balantyre shaft, leading to the pit was entirely choked with debris. Forty-five of the miners were taken from the upper seam, one of them dead and the rest suffering from the effects of fire, damp and the shock of the explosion. One hundred and forty-five miners were in the adits to the lower seam at the time of the explosion. The mouth of the pit is surrounded by weeping women and children. The explosion occurred in the lower seam where 75 men were working, all of whom it is feared perished. The entombed men can be heard shouting. Volunteers succeeded in clearing away the obstruction and obtaining an entrance to the pit, which they explored carefully. Many of the miners entombed were found alive. It is believed the total loss of life will reach 75, if not more.

GLASGOW, May 9.—Forty bodies have been recovered. Many were charred beyond recognition, and some were terribly mangled. There is no hope of rescuing any of the imprisoned miners alive. The dead will number about 75.

A Valuable Discovery.

J. P. Tanner of Neelings Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B., a sure cure for the system, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for erecting Telegraph Lines" will be received at this office until noon, June 15th, for the erection of poles in place of every pole on the telegraph line between Brandon and Humboldt, N.W.T.—as described in the contract.

The poles required, twenty feet in length, will be required to be 4" in diameter, and the intervals between poles will be 400 feet, free from trees, bushes, and rocks, in 100 ft. lots.

The contractor will be required to plant solid cedar posts less than four feet every 500 ft. on the line, and not more than three feet apart, where there are no trees, bushes, and rocks, also the care in present

and future will be required to set the remaining standard all poles to be 4" in diameter.

Any good order, resembling that which goes to be accepted, will be accepted.

The price quoted, twenty feet in length, will be accepted by the Government, and the intervals between poles will also be delivered, free from trees, bushes, and rocks, in 100 ft. lots.

The contractor will be required to plant solid cedar posts less than four feet every 500 ft. on the line, and not more than three feet apart, where there are no trees, bushes, and rocks, also the care in present

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SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

By virtue of a Warrant issued by the Reeve of the Municipality of Daly, in the County of Brandon, under his hand and the Corporate Seal of the said Municipality, to me directed, and bearing date the Third day of May, A.D. 1887, commanding me to levy upon the several parcels of land hereinafter mentioned and described for the payment of the said arrears of taxes and costs to be sooner paid, I will, on Thursday, the Ninth day of June, A.D. 1887, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon of that day, at the City Hall, in the City of Brandon, proceed to Sell by Public Auction, the said Lands for the said Arrears of Taxes and

E $\frac{1}{2}$	15	12	8	63	15	1	75	64	90	Unpatented
E $\frac{1}{2}$	31	12	20	87	71	1	75	59	40	Unpatented
W $\frac{1}{2}$	21	12	20	74	60	1	75	76	35	Unpatented
N E $\frac{1}{4}$	31	12	20	93	85	1	75	95	60	Unpatented
W $\frac{1}{2}$	24	12	20	25	44	1	75	28	19	Patented
W $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12	20	71	55	1	75	72	99	Unpatented

Dated this Third day of May, 1887.

W. D. PERKINS, Treasurer, &c.,

Brandon P.O.

GREAT SWEEPING CLEARING SALE

OF ALL SEASONABLE Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents' Furnishings, &c.

The Largest Stock in BRANDON.

And one that is not composed of Bankrupt or Job Rubbish.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY, GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

F. NATION & CO.,

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 8th STREET).

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

THORLEY

Horse and Cattle Food.

ALL THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES,

English, American and Canadian, kept in Stock.

PURE DRUGS at LOWEST PRICES

A First-Class Dispenser on hand, Day & Night.

\$1000 REWARD

For unscrupulous dealers who sell an inferior oil and call it Lardine.

USE NONE BUT

McCALL'S LARDINE OIL

For your Machinery. It has no equal. Will not gum, equals Sweet or Castor Oil.

Also Challenge, Eureka and Amber, Heavy Engine, Lard Oil, Bolt Cutting, Harness Oil and Axle Grease, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

McCALL BROS. Manufacturers of Lardine Oil.

FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & CO. and WILSON & CO.
BRANDON, MAN.

I came here to get a living, and for who wish more must go other-where.

SELL GOODS FOR LESS THAN COST.

W. H. Hooper.

DISALLOWANCE.

Watson's resolutions defeated by 113 to 63. Scarth and Daly Rate Against the Government, all the other Northwest Members with it.

The following are some of the speeches on the subject:

Sir Charles Tupper replying said there was not one of his side of the House that did not share with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Watson, and who would not be glad to see the resolution if they didn't feel it was the inevitable consequence of an injurious clause to Canada. He explained that his speech in 1882, when moving the bill to the House, was made in all candor, and he consequently believed that at an early date, when the bill should be built north of Lake Superior, the government would feel itself in a position to no longer continue the policy of disallowance, but if that statement be read with care in its spirit, as well as its letter, taken in conjunction with it, it would be seen how carelessly it was made.

The following is the speech of the president of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Alexander, in opposition to the bill:

He believed that the bill would be abandoned. He believed if any one could lay strong claims to the confidence of the people of Winnipeg, it was himself, for one of his friends, the Minister of Railways, was to submit to his colleagues that upon which the very existence of Winnipeg depended. His predecessor had located the line of railway twenty miles north of Winnipeg, and where would Winnipeg be to day if that policy had been continued? That policy was changed to the interest of Winnipeg. No one could deny that a great benefit was conferred at the time upon the city and Manitoba in deflecting the line and making Winnipeg the great centre spot of the whole Northwest. That change was made in opposition to the views of the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific who rigidly adhered to the original location. From the first efforts to settle the North West, it had been an almost continual battle for the interests of Winnipeg and Manitoba. No person expected that immigration would have been checked by the serious Indian spring and other causes. If the gloomy picture which Mr. Watson had drawn of the state of progress and retrogression which prevails in Manitoba was correct so much more justification was there for the government adhering to the policy which its predecessor felt it necessary to institute. He believed the people of the Northwest were greatly misled on this question and endeavoring to secure connection with foreign roads. He pointed out that the Grand Trunk was doing all it could to divert immigration and traffic over its line to the northwestern states. This was not a fight between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk but between the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific. It was not in the interest of Canada to build up a rival line to its national road. This was not a question for the people of one province alone, but for the whole Dominion and it was a question whether the people of Canada were going to support a rival line which was prepared to spend any amount of money to injure the Canadian Pacific, which it finds a strong competitor for the west. Gratifying as it would be to meet the erroneous views and prejudices of Winnipeg and Manitoba, the government had come to meet them the time had come to expose between the prejudices of a section and the interests of the whole Dominion. He alluded to the expenditure of seventy-one million in the Northwest, and asked if the east had established no claim for something in return. It would be a gross breach of faith after the large expenditure in completing the herculean task, if we allowed the trade of Canada to be diverted from the older provinces. If the Dominion was to be knit together, it was only by standing by each other, and not by each province taking the bit in its teeth. He asked the representatives in New Brunswick if they, who had got four millions to build up a seaport, were willing to have their trade diverted to foreign ports. Although one or two government supporters were pledged to vote against it, he appealed to the independence and sentiment of the Opposition to stand not by party, but by country. He admitted it was painful and embarrassing after what the government had done for Manitoba and the Northwest had given the government not to accede to its wishes, but he owed more to the whole country and should be true to it no matter if he alienated warm friends. He complained that Watson's comparisons of freight rates were unfair in contrasting roads running through peopled countries possessing heavy traffic with those running through sparsely settled districts and having only light traffic. Surely Mr. Watson must presume the House knew nothing about railways. He pointed out that rates must be submitted to the government, and if injustice were done it would be righted if complaint were made. It was absurd to say that the Canadian Pacific was trying to crush the life blood out of the Northwest, as it was on the prosperity of the country that the prosperity of the railway depended. Rates would be reduced in proportion to the amount of traffic, and after a large expenditure by the railway company in Europe for immigration they would be first-class idiots in killing the Northwest they showed themselves so insensible to their own interests. He quoted the rates between Montreal and Winnipeg and St. Paul and Helena, about the same distance apart, by which it was shown American roads were a great deal higher. All this was made to the argument that all the relief Manitoba wanted was the abolition of monopoly, but there was free trade in railways Minnesota and Dakota, and as to Mr. Watson's statement that it was hardly worth while for a Manitoba farmer to raise wheat, if Manitoba was in such a deplorable condition how was it that Manitoba and Dakota farmers could draw wheat long distances to the C.P.R. in Manitoba. He compared the grain rates of the C.P.R., the St. Paul & Manitoba and the Northern Pacific, showing that the former was the lowest. Yet, Mr. Watson stated that the competition was all that was needed to remedy the ills of Manitoba. The average decline of freight rates was greater on the Canadian Pacific than on any other line, and statistics show that better prices for grain were paid on the Canadian Pacific

than on the Northern Pacific. Under these circumstances the House owes it to itself and to the country not to be led away by the natural sympathy that large communities have for smaller ones. He asked the House, regardless of party and politics, to reject the resolutions.

MR. VAN HORNE INTERVIEWED.

J. N. Kirchhofer, Esq., M.P.P., J. P. Alexander, Esq., M.P.P., Thomas Nichol, of Souris City, and F. B. Warren, of Menota, had an interview with Mr. Van Horne, for the purpose of urging upon the C.P.R. Company the importance of extending the branch lines. Southern Manitoba, Mr. Van Horne explained very fully the position of the branch lines at the present time. He stated that the land grant for the Manitoba S.W.C.R. was all taken by the Local Government as security for the extensions that were built in 1882, and that the twenty miles built up on each of the south western branches in 1886 was built by private money advanced to the company by Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith; that the company had not been able to sell the bonds upon that part of the line, and that the gentlemen held them as security for the money so advanced; that as far as he understood the position, the company were anxious to extend the branch from Glenboro west a few miles, and build considerable portion of the projected branch southwest from Brandon, but added that the company had no funds at present to proceed with, and there was a limit to the private funds of members of the company. He also doubted whether, at the present time, any of them would feel inclined to invest private funds. The company feel hurt at the antagonism shown towards them by the people of Manitoba, and more especially Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith, as a matter of fact, the branch lines in which these gentlemen have put considerable money are not yet nearly able to pay running expenses and interest; and that if the country was to be invaded by competing lines, it would be a long time before they could be expected to do so as the trade would be so much divided up. At their next full meeting of the board, however, they would most likely come to a conclusion what course they will take this summer.

Mr. Van Horne complained strongly of the Manitoba Government in not having an Act regulating the taxation of railroads in the Province. This Mr. Kirchhofer and Mr. Alexander both assured was about to be put right, so that in future it would not stand in the way.

Mr. Van Horne also spoke strongly of the unfairness of the statements in regard to freight rates made at the meeting in Winnipeg on the 25th.

Referring to the through rates from Montreal to Victoria, he stated that the company were engaged in a fight with the Canadian lines for a share of the through freight, and that if they allow themselves to be beaten out of it, and have to rely only upon the local traffic that eventually they will not be able to carry the local freights at as good rates as they will if supplemented by a continuous through traffic. In referring to the statement that on the all rail routes from Winnipeg to Montreal and Toronto, the rates were much higher than from Calgary to Port Arthur he stated that if the farmers in the west were asked to pay full cost of carriage, it would make it impossible to raise wheat, and therefore, while the tariff from Winnipeg to Montreal and Toronto was 50 cents per hundred lbs, it was only 51 from Portage la Prairie, 52 from Brandon, 53 from Moosomin, 54 from Wolsley, and 55 from Calgary. As a matter of fact, however, all the comparisons were wrong, because the most of the wheat was carried by the company's lake and rail route at considerably lower rates than those which were quoted; their all rail route around the north, which is an expensive one to carry upon. The difference is about five cents per bushel in the matter of local rates for wheat to Winnipeg, that is not a point where wheat is unloaded unless for milling purposes, in which case the rates are charged as stated, but when the flour is shipped it is deducted from the rate on it, so that it costs only through rate after all. This is done to encourage milling in Manitoba. There was one statement he said which he could not pass over. That wheat was at present carried from St. Paul to Chicago for four and a half cents per bushel—this is a fact, but he explained that one of the lines in order to drive the others into an arrangement which they wished to make, is carrying the wheat for a time at a great loss. At least two of the other lines have now stopped giving cars for wheat, so as not to incur the large loss which they would do if they went on carrying it. Such a state of affairs would, as it always does, soon cure itself, but was not a fair ground to attack the C.P.R. upon.

Another instance named, was the freight charged upon a single horse, as compared with another point. In this class of freight the rate was not regular, where a large number of empties were going in one direction they sometimes took this class of freight that had legs of its own for anything they could get for it; when, however, they had to send a car particularly to carry one horse, it was a very different matter. He was stunned by one statement made in Montreal by a Western M.P., that he had been charged more than a horse was worth for a few miles carriage, and more indeed than he had paid for the horse. On enquiring how much the horse had cost, it was found to be six dollars.

Returning to the matter of the agitation, the delegation stated to Mr. Van Horne that living as they did in a portion of the province that has no railway facilities, they were bound to agitate for a line until they get the means of marketing their produce in a more profitable way than they can at present.

They, however, see that the C.P.R. is the best line to give the required accommodation at the present time if they see fit to take up the ground.

Arrangements were then made to have another conference upon the matter in a few days, when it is expected that a full understanding can be come to upon the matter.

A GENTLEMAN.

Having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send free by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, Cedar St., N. Y.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.

C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

A. F. Egan, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N.W. Territories, Winnipeg.

R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.

W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of advancing money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICES—BEECHWOOD BLOCK, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.

L. M. LEWIS, Manager.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

BARRISTERS, &c.,

Agents for BRANDON.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable Winter Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

SMALL-POX!

Marks Can be Removed

LEON & CO.,

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned

Obliterator,

Which removes Small-pox Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious. Price, \$2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON & CO. "DEPILATORY."

Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.

CEO. W. SHAW, GENERAL AGENT

219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Here you are Gentlemen.

Wm. Wilson,

F THE

BEST Horse Shoer

In the City, also

CARRIAGE BUILDING

AND

General Blacksmithing

9TH. STREET BRANDON.

CENTLEMEN, Give us a call.

SEND

One Dollar

For 5 lbs. Extra Choice New Season, Natural Leaf Japan Tea, or the same quantity of a very choice English Breakfast BLACK TEA. We warrant these Teas free from sticks, stems, or any other foreign substance.

J. G. MILLS & CO.

TEA MERCHANTS and

GENERAL GROCERS.

No. 363, Main Street, Winnipeg.

When remitting for our Price List

be sure and register your letter.

P.O. BOX 403.

12TH MENTION THIS PAPER.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,

For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year.

A SURE REMEDY.

Halpin's Hair Promoter

Counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND CATTLE REMEDIES

Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST;
BRANDON, MAN.

"EXCELSIOR,"

Is the Motto of the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN COY.

Their Instruments are made in the most substantial manner, from the best material that can be had.

THE UXBRIDGE ORGAN

ELEGANT IN DESIGN

While the finish is

DURABLE & COMPLETE in every part.

The Company's intention is that no inferior work shall leave their factory, they have now been running nearly fifteen years, and always give a five years' warranty with each organ.

Please call on our agent,

MR. JOHN ROSS,

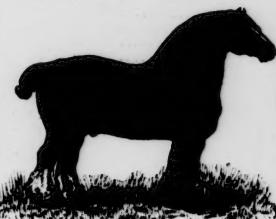
BRANDON,

Who will be pleased to show you some of our organs.

UXBRIDGE MFG. CO.,

UXBRIDGE, ONT.

Clydesdale Stallions.


 BRAVERY (384) imported from Scotland the property of J. E. Smith, will be found at T. F. Kelly's stables, 9th street, Brandon, during the season of 1887. Come when you may—Bravery will always be found there, and will always be found there, and may be justly proud of.

First and Only Visit to BRANDON.



Prof. Orville

AND A PORTION OF HIS

Staff of 25 Physicians, Assistants, &c.

CAN BE

CONSULTED FREE, AT THE

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

JUNE 13, 14, 15 and 16,

On their way to Winnipeg, where they are to establish a Permanent Branch of the

ORVILLE REFORM MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

OF 181, DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

If you employ this Association you will have every Facility and Agency to secure the most complete treatment known to the world. If you are tired of the old Sea Treatment, consult us, and we will select our judgment and experience have taught us to be the best adapted for your constitution and obtain the most complete cure.

We have Reformed Allopath, Homopathic, Eclectic, Herbal, Electrical, Magnetic, Hydrostatic Doctors, and certainly your class of cure are a hundred-fold better under our care than any one physician.

Hundreds of cases of your family physician cannot cure and keep treating for months at a time, are very simple cases for us to treat a cure, often curing in a few weeks cases which your doctors fail to cure after ten years.

You need not believe us. We have the testimonials and people residing with you to—

A Reliable Recommendation

The Advertiser Printing & Publishing Co., London, Ont.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

We take pleasure in recommending in Orville, Principal of the Orville Reform Association, of London, Ont., to the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba, as a gentleman of integrity and skill, and one always willing to lend a helping hand for the advancement of the welfare of the public in general.

Since coming among us he has been successful in treating the most obstinate and incurable diseases to which human flesh is heir. His success has been truly unparalleled, out doubt as many are willing to bear money to him. He employs Physicians of different Schools of Medicines, and other agencies of cure, as Electricity, Magnetism, Massage, etc.

Having had such phenomenal success as his Physicians and Assistants are those qualified to attend to his hundreds of patients. The Professor, for the interests of human health and for the purpose of extending his business, deems it best to open a branch office in Winnipeg, and if the public will liberally support him they will secure an Institution which will be of inestimable value, and one which may be justly proud of.

LUD. K. CAMERON, M.D.

We also have flattering letters from Jostah Blackburn, Manager of the Press, London, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, Proprietor of the Catholic Record Printing Co., London, Ont.

Our worthy Post Master, Mr. Dawson, and hundreds of others.

This Association treats successfully cases of the HEAD, EYES and EAR, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY, RECTUM, BLADDER, CATERHAR, CONSUMPTION, BREATH, DYSPNEA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, UTERINE TROUBLES, etc., and supposed incurable Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and FEMALE MEDICAL DISORDERS, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF NERVE, BRAIN and PHYSICAL POWER, and made perfect men and women.

P.S.—All invalids who cannot come in person, should send six 6c. for list of publications, circulars, testimonials, &c.

CONSULTATIONS FREE

Terms reasonable to all.

1690.

L. O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY

L. O. L. EACH MONTH in their room on St. and Rosser Av. Visiting friends cordially invited to attend.

L. O. L.

L. O. L. meets in the Royal Society Hall, 14th at 12 M. Visiting friends cordially invited to attend.

J. YOUNG, M.D.

ORANGE HALL

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

FRANCIS CLEGG, W.

James Moey, Rec. Sec.

ELTON P.O., M.D.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,

INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING,

JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,

ERYPSIELAS, ACIDITY OF

SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, DRYNESS,

HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

FLUMERFELT & POWERS

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

THE LEADING BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM

SPECIAL BARGAINS this week.

A number of different Lines have been placed on the Counter, and Ticketed at RUINOUS PRICES, to Clear.

IT WILL PAY TO SEE OUR LINES BEFORE PURCHASING.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.

REMEMBER, we have the LARGEST STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES in the City.

FLUMERFELT & POWERS.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots AND Shoes

T. T. ATKINSON

Having decided to Retire from Business, now offers

THIS ENTIRE STOCK

OF BOOTS AND SHOES

REGARDLESS OF COST.

It carry too many Lines to give Quotations, but we invite
Public to call and get Prices to be convinced that our
Goods are right, and away below their value.

T. T. ATKINSON.

We must Apologize

Dear Friends of our Lady Friends who attended our GREAT SALE of DRESS GOODS on Monday, for not being able to attend them as promptly as we would like to have done.

The Sale will be continued all Week.

Every yard of DRESS GOODS will be Sold at Cost.

C. E. MILLER & CO.

HEALTH FOR ALL ! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breast, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY's Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 523 OXFORD STREET), LONDON,
And are sold at 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 6/-, 1/-, 2/-, and 3/- each Box or Pot, and may be had of
Medicine Venders throughout the World.

Persons should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If
the address is not 523, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,
Bryphias, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

To All Who intend Building

We draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.

We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Stabs, Frames, Moldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to Order.

Don't forget the place—South of Rossie Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

ROBBINS & SIBBETT.

Auction Sale !

AT THE

BRANDON REPOSITORY,

Wednesday, June 15, 1887.

At Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood
for sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Commencing on SATURDAY, the 14th instant.

Our Mammoth Stock consisting of

TWO ENTIRE BANKRUPT STOCKS

Bought in Winnipeg, at 50 cents on the Dollar, will be thrown on the Market for the next Thirty Days, when you will get such Bargains as has never been offered to the People of Brandon and Surrounding Country.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE WITH SEASONABLE GOODS.

Read carefully the following Reductions:—		
	ORIGINAL PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
DRESS GOODS	15c.	8c.
" "	20	10
" "	25	12½
" "	35	15
CASHMERE	1.25	90
"	1.00	70
"	80	50
GINGHAMS	12½	9
"	15	10
"	18	12½
PRINTS	10	7
"	12½	10
"	15	11
"	20	12½

In COTTONS we claim to give the best value of any House West of Winnipeg.

GLOVES & HOSIERY,

We have a Full Line, and a Complete Set of Sample Goods, bought at 40c. on the Dollar, which we give our Customers the advantage of by Selling them at the actual cost to us.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

We have 20 doz. to Select from, including a Beautiful Line for Children, at 15c. each.

LADIES.—We have the Newest Patterns in
GOSSIMER'S "RUBBER CIRCULARS,"
at any House in Town, at from \$1 to \$3.

We have 100 doz. Ladies' and Children's

COTTON HOSE,

at 10c. per pair, and

MEN'S WOOL SOX,

— Extra Fine, not the ordinary Sox, which we can give you Five pairs for One Dollar. Can't be equalled.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING

We are the only House in Town that has a complete Stock of Bankrupt Clothing. We purchased the Entire Bankrupt Stock of

BROWN & COBLENTZ, of Winnipeg,

Which we will offer during this Sale at 25 per cent. less than Manufacturers' price. We will quote a few Lines to give you idea of how they are selling, for instance, a Suit that was sold Winnipeg for

\$12 we will give for \$6

15 " " 7

\$18 we will give for \$9

20 " " 10

IN PANTS

We have 500 pairs to chose from. We will positively sell 500 All-Wool Goods for \$1 per pair; actual price \$2.50. And 500 at \$1.50; actual price, \$3; and Boys' Clothing from \$1.50 a Suit.

GENTS'

FURNISHINGS & HAT

Also of the **BROWN & COBLENTZ** Stock,

We will sell for 25 per cent. less than the cost to import; for instance, Colored Shirts costing \$12 a doz. we will sell for 75c., and a Dozen Odd Shirts at 50 cents.

Ties in abundance, at 15 to 40 cents, best American Goods.

We adhere strictly to what we advertise. Bring this Paper to us, and don't spend a dollar until you have first given our Inspector a Bankrupt Stock an inspection.

FARMERS! Remember, we take Butter and Eggs at all times in Exchange for Goods. **SAME AS CASH.**

FOR BARGAINS, THEN, GO DIRECT TO THE
THE RED FLAG, opposite the Queen's Hotel

SOMERVILLE & CO.